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MACLEISH SUBJECT OF SPECIAL ISSUE

Former Librarian of Congress Archibald MacLeish is honored in more than two dozen essays and letters about him in the seventh annual issue of *Pembroke Magazine*. The magazine is a publication of Pembroke State University, a campus of the University of North Carolina. Among the five poems which Mr. MacLeish contributed to the issue are "Hebrides" and "Nightwatch in The City of Boston," two new poems which he read at the Library of Congress on March 29.

Of special interest are two reminiscences of Mr. MacLeish's years at the Library of Congress. David C. Mearns, who served under four Librarians of Congress and is currently honorary consultant in the humanities, writes on MacLeish's introduction to the Library in "As Alcuin Was Saying." Keyes D. Metcalf, librarian emeritus of Harvard University and former president of the American Library Association, provides an assessment of "Archibald MacLeish as a Librarian."

Two former consultants in poetry to the Library of Congress also have contributed pieces. Louis Untermeyer writes on "Multiple MacLeish" and Allen Tate has a letter published. William Meredith is represented by a poem entitled "Identities: To Archibald MacLeish, At Uphill Farm, Conway, Massachusetts." Among other essayists writing on Mr. MacLeish are Malcolm Cowley, Jonathan Daniels, Elia Kazan, and Arthur Miller.

LABOR DAY HOURS SET

In accordance with the provisions of the law, the Library of Congress will observe Monday, September 6, as a holiday. All reading rooms and study facilities will be closed, except for the Congressional Reading Room, which will be open from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. on that day. The Information Counter will be open and regular guided tours will be offered between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.

On Sunday, September 5, the Library will provide its usual Sunday service.

The exhibition halls of the Library of Congress Building will be open from 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. on both September 5 and 6.

PUBLICATION WINS AWARD

The American Revolution in Drawings and Prints, a publication of the Library of Congress, has won a Certificate of Award in the Printing Industries of America's Graphic Arts Awards Competition. The Library was one of seven winners in the trade and other books category. Compiled by Donald Cresswell, the publication was prepared by the Publications Office as a part of the Library's American Revolution Bicentennial Program. The book provides a checklist with over 900 illustrations of works created between 1765 and 1790.

CONTENTS

Bangladesh Subject of Exhibit	493
Distinguished Guests of the Library of Congress	494-495
James Bennett Childs Honored	492-493
Labor Day Hours Set	491
Library of Congress Publications	496-497
MacLeish Subject of Special Issue	491
Morales-Carrión Tapes for Archive	492
New Law Numbers Assigned	493
New Office Locations Given	495
News in the Library World	497-498
Publication Wins Award	491
Special Assistants Aid Library	493-494
Staff News	495-496
Appendix I–Continuing ALA Reports	499-502
Appendix II–American Association of Law Librarians Annual Meeting	503-510
Appendix III–Institute on American Legal History	511-514

MORALES-CARRIÓN TAPES FOR ARCHIVE

On July 27, Arturo Morales-Carrión, historian, essayist, and currently rector of the University of Puerto Rico, recorded for the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape a prose selection about life in Puerto Rico at the end of the 18th century. Mr. Morales-Carrión holds a doctorate in history from Columbia University and has taught at a number of United States universities. He was a consultant of the Library's former Hispanic Foundation (now the Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division) in 1951-52, and served as consultant for UNESCO and as deputy assistant secretary for Inter-American affairs at the U.S. Department of State from 1961 to 1964. From 1964 to 1970, he was special advisor to the secretary general of the Organization of American States. Mr. Morales-Carrión is a distinguished historian and essayist interested in slavery in the Caribbean. He is the second Puerto Rican figure to record for the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape. Novelist José A. Balseiro was the first, in 1964.

The Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division has recently formalized an arrangement with the University of Puerto Rico and the University Press of Puerto Rico whereby the university will record Puerto Rican poets and prose writers for the Library of Congress. A list of names has been submitted by the Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division and the project is now in its first stage.

JAMES BENNETT CHILDS HONORED

At a ceremony in the Whittall Pavillion on Monday morning, August 16, James B. Childs, former employee of the Library and currently honorary consultant in government documents bibliography, was himself presented the first James Bennett Childs Award for distinguished contributions to documents librarianship.

The presentation was made by Nancy Cline of

JAMES BENNETT CHILDS

To James Bennett Childs in grateful recognition of a lifetime of unmatched contributions to the growth and development of government documents librarianship, the Government Documents Round Table of the American Library Association presents the first James Bennett Childs Award for Distinguished Contribution to Documents Librarianship.

July 21, 1976

Pennsylvania State University, representing the Government Documents Round Table of the American Library Association, which established the award. William J. Welsh, Deputy Librarian of Congress, presided at the occasion, which was attended by some 50 people, including three of Mr. Childs' sons and two of his grandchildren. In addition to his colleagues from the Library of Congress, Sara Case of the ALA Washington office and LeRoy Schwarzkopf of the University of Maryland Library were also present.

Donald F. Wisdom, chief of the Library's Serial Division, is pictured (left to right) with Mr. Childs and Mr. Welsh.

The award is a mounted and framed brass plaque, which bears a line drawing of Mr. Childs and the following inscription:

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July 21, 1976

Under the entry, "Childs, James Bennett, 1896–," the public catalog of the Library of Congress has 55 cards, the earliest dated 55 years ago. His most voluminous works are six volumes of bibliography on Spanish government publications, and six more volumes of bibliography on German government publications–four for West Germany and two for East Germany. He is also author of *Sixteenth Century Books: A Bibliography of Literature Describing Books Printed Between 1501 and 1601* and of *"Disappeared in the Wings of Oblivion": The Story of the United States House of Representatives Printed Documents at the First Session of the First Congress, New York, 1789.*

NEW LAW NUMBERS ASSIGNED

As of August 9, class numbers are being assigned by the Subject Cataloging Division to material currently being cataloged in the area of general law (Class K sub-class K) and Canadian law (sub-class KE).

The schedules will be sent for printing to the Government Printing Office in September, but no firm publication date has been set. Libraries are asked to be patient during the interim when they will be receiving Library of Congress records with call numbers for which there are no printed cards.

BANGLADESH SUBJECT OF EXHIBIT

"Bangladesh: Emergence of a New Nation" is the title of a new exhibit opening September 1 prepared by the Southern Asia Section of the Orientalia Division. The exhibit will be located on the fifth floor foyer of the Thomas Jefferson Building through October 30.

The display of maps, photographs, and documents, conveys an impression of the life and literature of this most recent of Asian nation-states which came into existence in 1971. Sample pages from its constitution and the first five-year plan reflect the efforts to organize the new state.

Ranjan Borra of the Southern Asia Section prepared the exhibit.

SPECIAL ASSISTANTS AID LIBRARY

The 26th Special Map Project sponsored by the Geography and Map Division, which began this year on July 12, came to a close on August 20.

Nineteen institutions participated in the project, the largest in recent years. Nine institutions participated for the full six weeks, two for five weeks, and eight were represented for four weeks. The Geography and Map Division thus benefited from 96 man-weeks of highly skilled assistance. Participants in the project are supported by their sponsoring institutions.

Eight of the 1976 participants, all with library science degrees, were full-time map, geography, or geology librarians, three worked as map library assistants, and two were members of geography department faculties. The remaining six were undergraduate or graduate students majoring in geography.

Project participants assisted in all phases of processing activity, including work on an accession backlog of some 3,000 city maps, indexing, shelf reading of the atlas collection, and work on the duplicate collection. In return, project participants selected

Participants in the 1976 Special Map Project are (front row, left to right) Rosanna Miller (Arizona State University), Carolyn Lewis (University of South Carolina), Paula Johnson (Gustavus Adolphus College), Ernest Woodson (State University of New York, Buffalo), Mary Myers (Kansas University), Dorothy Mewshaw (Los Angeles Public Library), Karl Proehl (State University of New York, Stony Brook); (back row, left to right) Daniel Seldin (Indiana University), Claren Kidd (University of Oklahoma), John Wondolowski (Atlantic Community College), Franklin Hawkins (Appalachian State University), Mary Anna Schoen (University of Illinois), Charles Cash (Virginia Polytechnic Institute), Paula Tarrant (University of Florida), John Manton (Youngstown State University), Ann Devlin (Pennsylvania State University), Lawrence Feldman (University of Massachusetts), Sandra Lamprecht (Long Beach State College), and Harry Styron (University of Missouri).

more than 60,000 maps and charts and some 3,600 atlases for their institutions from the duplicate collection. The Geography and Map Division estimates that in the 26 years of the Project, over 1.25 million duplicate items have been distributed in this manner.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

From Abroad

Adeyemi B. Aderibigbe, dean, Faculty of Arts and head, History Department, University of Lagos, Yaba, Nigeria.

Miguel Angel Aguilar and Lorenzo Contreras, newspapermen from Madrid and Luis Carandell, a columnist from Barcelona.

Mira Aléckovic, Beograd, Yugoslavia.

June Awong, archivist, National Archives, Trinidad and Tobago.

Gedeom Borsa, senior rare book specialist, National Széchényi Library, Budapest, Hungary.

David Chibbett, assistant, Japanese Collection, British Library and Judith Chibbett, India Office Records, London.

Sonja Elm, second secretary and cultural counselor, Embassy of the German Democratic Republic.

Mario Garcia, director, Guatemalan News Service, Guatemala City.

Enrique Gejardo, Chilean ambassador to the Law of the Sea Conference.

Eugenie Halls and Josephine McGovern, librarians from Australia.

László Harsányi, professor, Reformed College, Sárospatak, Hungary.

Zuhair Karmi, science commentator, Kuwait television.

Madeleine Kinebanian, librarian, University of Geneva School of Translators and Interpreters, Switzerland.

Pascal Litout, journalism student, Centre d'Formation des Journalistes, Paris, France.

H. M. Lucas, associate director of libraries, State Agricultural University, Wageningen, The Netherlands.

Manfredo Macioti, director of science policy, Committee of European Communities, Brussels.

Boris Mateev, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, Sofia.

Frede Møller-Kristensen, head, Oriental Department, The Royal Library, Copenhagen, Denmark.

Oli Mohamed, director, Mara Institute of Technology Library School, Malaysia.

Joseph Okedara, senior lecturer, Department of Adult Education, University of Ibadan, Nigeria.

Francis Pianca, cultural counselor, Embassy of Switzerland.

Barbara Skowrónska, Pánstwowe Wydawnictwa Naukowe, Warsaw, Poland.

Tesfaye Tsadik, law teacher, Haile Selassie I University, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Hengtse Tu, dean, College of Arts, Tunghai University, Taichung, Taiwan.

Anna Marie Visser, exchange librarian from the Netherlands to the Mennonite Library and Archives, North Newton, Kansas.

Imail Hakki Yildirim, National Assembly Deputy for Erzurum, Ankara, Turkey.

Ikar I. Zavrazhnov, first secretary, Embassy of the USSR.

Twenty international school librarians accompanied by Jean Lowrie, director, Western Michigan University School of Librarianship.

From the U.S.A.

Ken Barksdale, librarian, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond.

Ann Biggs, junior college librarian, Brewton, Ala.

Marinelle M. Harris, serials librarian, Southwestern Oklahoma State University, Weatherford, Okla., accompanied by Jeanette Heiberger.

Carol Schulman Redding, school librarian, New York City, N.Y.

Twenty students in a museum studies class at George Washington University, Washington, D.C.

A total of 140 staff members in groups of 20 on succeeding mornings from the District of Columbia Public Library, accompanied by Hardy R. Franklin, director of the District of Columbia Public Library.

NEW OFFICE LOCATIONS GIVEN

During the past few weeks several offices have been moved to new locations. These new locations are shown in the following list, along with current telephone numbers:

The Assistant Librarian of Congress, room LCB-116, ext. 6584

Legislative Liaison Office, room LCB-116, ext. 6577

Management Policy Office, room LCB-116, ext. 6579

Research Department Office, room LCB-122E, ext. 5543

In addition to these moves, three offices have been relocated temporarily pending preparation of space for their more permanent locations:

American Folklife Center, room LCB-132, ext. 6590

Office of the Internal Auditor, Navy Yard Annex, fourth floor, ext. 6314

Reader Services Department Office, room LCB-116, ext. 6562

STAFF NEWS

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Appointments: Willie Claytor, reading room assistant, GS-2, S&R, OP 5-600; Joseph Grimes, serial recorder (trainee), GS-5, Cop Cat, 2020; Reva Pachefsky, post editor, GS-9, Ser Rec, 1904; Deborah Zeiler, assistant editor of subject headings, GS-7, Subj Cat, 1787.

Temporary Appointments: Anita Gaines, library aid, GS-1, S&R, NP; Mary Severn, library aid, GS-1, S&R, NP; Andre Wilson, library aid, GS-1, S&R, NP.

Reappointments: Kelly Rogers, correspondence clerk, GS-4, Cop Exam, 2082; Mary Shaw, librarian, GS-11, Share Cat, 1915; Benjamin Stevens, reading room assistant, GS-2, S&R, OP 5-600.

Promotions: Paula Brock, to clerk (typing), GS-4, DBPH, 2079; Linda Champ, Cop Serv, to serial recorder (trainee),

GS-5, Cop Cat, 2018; Marianne Cheseldine, Restor, to secretary (stenographer), GS-8, Preserv, 2059; Gail Coppage, P&S, to secretarial assistant, GS-5, LLO, 2130; William Haught, to microphotographer trainee, GT-3, Photodup, OP 5-100; Patricia Simms, to assistant supervisor, Camera Unit, GT-7, Photodup, 1960; Donna Stafford, Cop Serv, to correspondence clerk, GS-4, Cop Exam, 2099.

Transfers: Lillian Foster, DMPO, to editorial assistant, GS-5, CRS S, 1946; John Gould, DBPH, to report control clerk, GS-5, Ord, 1896.

Resignations: Dora Alleyne, Cop Ref; Sally Amsel, FRD; Kenneth Andersen, Loan; Raymond Aylor, P&S; Jon Bergman, ISO; Harry Bohm, P&S; Brian Brown, CRS C; Carolyn Burris, Cop Serv; Janice Colbert, Ord; Kimberly Deets, Cop Exam; Susan Donell, CRS E; Jolande Goldberg, Subj Cat; Bruce Hironaka, CRS E; Mary Hoopes, LL AB; Brenda Lane, Cat Publ; Kim Moden, Proc; Jane O'Callaghan, CRS C; Michael Todman, Mus; Sharon Tubb, Inf.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

Catherine I. Bahn, principle recommending officer in the Science and Technology Division, is the compiler of "Technical Reports in Geography and Mapping," a bibliographic article appearing in the June issue of the Special Libraries Association Geography and Map Division *Bulletin.*

Joseph C. Hickerson, head of the Library's Archive of Folk Song, presented three lectures to the University of Virginia seminar Folklore in America on July 2. Students in the class included **Beverly Brannan,** cataloger of photographic collections, Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division, and **Lucy Allen,** a former volunteer/intern in the Archive of Folk Song.

Alan Jabbour, director of the American Folklife Center, was interviewed by Sen. Charles H. Percy of Illinois on August 10 in a 15-minute television and radio program for distribution in Illinois. The senator and the new director of the American Folklife Center discussed the center and its role for Illinois and the nation.

Eugene Nabors, assistant reference librarian, American-British Law Division, Law Library, is the author of an article entitled "Legislative History and Government Documents–Another Step in Legal Research" in the September issue of *Government Publications Review.* The article discusses the importance of legislative histories and provides techniques for tracing the historical processes of Federal legislation. In addition, sources for legislative histories are noted.

Register of Copyrights **Barbara Ringer** and Copyright Office General Counsel **Jon Baumgarten** attended a meeting in Moscow July 10-16 with representatives of the Soviet Copyright Agency (VAAP). This meeting was a continuation of technical discussions begun with VAAP in 1974 after the Soviets had adhered to the Universal Copyright Convention in 1973. They were joined in Moscow by Deputy Register of Copyrights **L. Clark Hamilton,** who had on July 5-9 served as chairman of the Conference on New Technology and Intellectual Property Rights in Bellagio, Italy. A significant event at this meeting, he has reported, was the conclusion that legal licensing is needed to assure the broad availability of all types of information while providing some compensation to the creators of intellectual property.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse McCallan are the parents of a girl, Cydneé Denise, born August 10 at Sibley Memorial Hospital. Mr. McCallan is a catalog filer in the Catalog Management Division. Mrs. McCallan works in private industry.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS

Notice to NST Subscribers

The July issue of *New Serial Titles* (NST) will not be published because of a printing mishap. The information will, of course, be included in the quarterly cumulation for July-September 1976. The Library regrets this break in NST's publication schedule–the first since the first issue in January 1953.

Accessions List: Brazil. ISSN 0095-795X. Vol. 2, No. 6. June 1976. Continuing subscriptions free to libraries upon request to the Field Director, Library of Congress Office, American Consulate General, APO New York 09676.

A Guide to the Study of the United States of America. Supplement 1956-1965. 1976. (526 p.) For sale for $12 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Braille Book Review. ISSN 0006-873X. Vol. 45, No. 4. July-August 1976. Free upon request from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20542.

Library of Congress Catalogs-Newspapers In Microform. ISSN 0097-9627. 1975. (1976). (xiii 215 p.) This is the third in a series of annual publications

supplementing *Newspapers In Microform, 1948-1972,* which was published in two volumes, *Foreign Countries* and *United States.* For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20541, at $15.25 a copy. The 1973 supplement, at $11.25 a copy, and the 1974 supplement, at $13.25 a copy, are also available from the Cataloging Distribution Service.

National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections, 1975, and *Index 1975.* Catalog (xxvi, 247 p.) Index (viii, 137 p.) Compiled by the Library of Congress from reports provided by American repositories with assistance from the Council of Library Resources, Inc. For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service at $50. The index in the present issue is a separate volume. It is the 13th in the series which has been designed to bring under bibliographic control manuscript collections housed permanently in American repositories that are regularly open to scholars. It reports 2,108 collections held by 91 repositories, 29 of which are represented for the first time. Questions concerning the manuscript collections described in this series of catalogs should be addressed to the repositories holding them. Suggestions for the improvement of the catalogs and inquiries concerning participation should be addressed to Manuscripts Section, Descriptive Cataloging Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

New Serial Titles–Classed Subject Arrangement. ISSN 0028-6699. July 1976. (35 p.) Prepared under the sponsorship of the Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials and published monthly by the Library of Congress. For sale by the Cataloging Distribution Service for $35 a year.

Talking Book Topics. ISSN 0039-9183. Vol. 42, No. 4. July-August 1976. Free upon request from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

NEWS IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

Sixth Northern Libraries Colloquy Held in Alaska

The Northern Libraries Colloquy, an event held annually since 1971 that is henceforth to be convened every two years, is an international gathering of professionals interested in information about polar and other cold regions activities. This year's colloquy was held in Fairbanks, Alaska, on July 12-16 under the chairmanship of H. Theodore Ryberg, director of libraries, University of Alaska.

Of the 72 participants, 54 were from Alaska, 11 from Canada, four from the "Lower 48," and one each from France, Finland, and Norway.

Following a tradition established in earlier colloquies, a substantial share of the proceedings was devoted to briefings on activities of libraries and research institutions of the host state. The organizational relationships of the university and state libraries and their regional and local subsidiaries were explained and the various services provided by them described. Because of the large area and small population of Alaska, library facilities must be decentralized. Collections must complement each other and completeness can be achieved only by the totality of all libraries rather than by any single library. The emphasis is on communication, which is achieved by a variety of means ranging from boats, through extensive use of Telex, to satellite messages. A friendly spirit of cooperation and an eagerness to inform and to be informed provide the human basis for the proper functioning of the system.

The group also heard reports from institutions outside Alaska, such as the U.S. Army Cold Regions Research and Engineering Laboratory, Hanover, N.H.; the Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, Boulder, Colo.; the Boreal Institute of Northern Studies, Edmonton, Alta., Canada; the Arctic Institute of North America, Calgary, Alta., Canada; the Library Services Branch, Government of Yukon Territory, Whitehorse, Canada; the Northwest Territories Government Library Services, Hay River, Canada; the Oulu University Library, Oulu, Finland; the University Library of Tromsø, Tromsø, Norway; and others.

A full discussion was staged on the state of arctic bibliographic services following the discontinuance of the *Arctic Bibliography.* The Interagency Arctic Research Coordinating Committee has commissioned a study on the suitability of existing mechanized data bases as a substitute for a published arctic bibliography. Results of the study should be forthcoming early next year. Several of the participants felt that many users of arctic information would be likely to lack access to (or the means to pay for) terminals through which commercial data bases may be queried. A committee was formed for the purpose of exploring the possibility of initiating a cooperative project under which bibliographic information would be generated by a number of participants (presumably on a regional basis) and fed into a central computerized system, such as the one operated by the Library of Congress for the Cold Regions Bibliography Project. In the course of the discussion, Hubert Wenger announced the intention

of the Centre d'Etudes Arctiques, Paris, to publish an annual bibliography of arctic literature in the social sciences and humanities.

During the business meeting it was decided to continue the *Northern Libraries Bulletin*, which has served as the group's principal means of information exchange between colloquies. A suggestion to place the group on a more formal organizational footing was rejected. The Northern Libraries Colloquy has no permanent secretariat; there is no membership, except as derived from the list of participants at the meetings; the temporary chairman is a member of the institution hosting the next meeting at any given time.

In the future, the colloquy will convene every two years, and the offer of the Centre d'Etudes Arctiques to host the next meeting in Paris was accepted for 1978. [*Geza T. Thuronyi*]

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A new union list of periodicals reflecting the rich and diverse theological collections of 19 participating libraries in the Washington, D.C., area is now available. *The Union List of Periodicals of the Members of the Washington Theological Consortium and Participating Libraries* is the first union list to attempt an implementation of new international standards. Main entries are constructed on "key title" principles and International Standard Serial Numbers (ISSN) form part of the identification and description of periodicals. There are more than 4,200 main entries and 652 see references that allow the user to search under differing library or bibliographic entries and still find the desired information. An annual cumulation of new titles and changes in entries is planned. The list is available at $25 from the A. R. Wentz Library, Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pa. 17325; checks should be made payable to "WTC Union List."

The Tarlton Law Library, University of Texas, has announced the release of a new monthly *Checklist of Human Rights Documents*, edited by Win-Shin Chiang and published in cooperation with the U.S. Institute of Human Rights. The first issue is cumulative, covering the period of January through May; the cost is $5. Beginning with the June issue (Vol. I, No. 6), the *Checklist* will be published monthly, and will be available on a yearly subscription basis only, at the rate of $25 per annum. Interested persons should write to secretary, *Checklist of Human Rights Documents*, Tarlton Law Library, School of Law, University of Texas, 2500 Red River, Austin, Tex. 78705.

Roxbury Data Interface, 110 S. Hillside Ave., Succasunna, N.J. 07876, has published Vol. I, covering the letter "A" of their *Personal Name Index to "The New York Times Index": 1851-1974*. The price of the first volume is $19.50. The total set will consist of 22 volumes and is tentatively priced between $600 and $650 per set; it will contain 12,000 pages and between three and four million citations.

The Gale Research Co. has issued *Ethnic Information Sources of the United States*, a 751-page reference guide to information available in the United States for 89 ethnic groups. The title is available for $45 from Gale Research Co., Book Tower, Detroit, Mich. 48226 (ISBN 0-8103-0373-6).

APPENDIX I

CONTINUING REPORTS ON THE CENTENNIAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION Chicago, Ill., July 18-24, 1976

MARBI

An NUC in Machine-Readable Form: What Should it Do—and How? was the title of the program meeting of the RTSD/ISAD/RASD Committee on Representation in Machine-Readable Form of Bibliographic Information (MARBI) on Monday, July 19. The program consisted of papers on various aspects of that bibliographic elephant, the *National Union Catalog*, by four speakers with excellent eyesight.

Gloria Hsia, Library of Congress Catalog Publication Division, outlined the evolution of the NUC and its offspring, the *Register of Additional Locations*. She emphasized that since library participation is voluntary, cataloging guidelines could only be enforced by excluding some reports which would in turn reduce the catalog's usefulness for acquisition and reference purposes. She also discussed the desirability of having union catalogs for Near East, Far East, and South Asian materials in North American libraries and the need for feedback from subscribers on the proposed change to a register/index format NUC by 1980.

Eleanor Payne, University of California, Davis, dealt with the use of the NUC for cataloging purposes. She commented on the limited usefulness of reports from other libraries because of local departures from Library of Congress practice particularly in subject cataloging. She proposed that nonconformist subject heading and classification numbers be given in brackets or that the NUC symbols for such libraries have a warning character appended to it. She also expressed concern about the implications for the NUC if the revised *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* adopted Michael Gorman's suggested revival of Cutter's three levels of fullness of descriptive cataloging—short, medium, and full or bibliographic.

David Weisbrod, Yale University, explained how libraries creating machine-readable cataloging data could report this data to NUC rather than send catalog cards. He emphasized the need to generalize the definitions in the MARC format so that data could be more consistently identified, specifically in order to show omission of required data because of indifference or unavailability. The use of the Library's format recognition program by other libraries to facilitate creation of records with maximum exchangeability was also discussed.

Time constraints forced Edwin Buchinski, National Library of Canada, to abridge his description of a mini-MARC format used to allow libraries to report to Canada's union catalog. This involved definition of a minimal record for reporting monographs and serials. It includes a fill character in lieu of data that can not be determined with certainty. These records are then upgraded centrally using the automated national authority files.

As reactors, James Rush, Ohio College Library Center, and John Knapp, Research Libraries Group, respectively, questioned the need for a NUC since library users had not been mentioned or the centralization of the NUC because the user wants to know where the nearest copy is. [*James Agenbroad*]

MARBI

The RTSD/RASD/ISAD Committee on Representation in Machine-Readable Form (MARBI) met on July 20. The chairman noted that there is no current representative of RASD to the committee.

Following on the decision at the MARC User Discussion Group (MUDG) meeting that MUDG meetings will henceforth be scheduled to precede MARBI meetings, the committee agreed that information on proposed additions and changes to MARC formats will be presented to the MUDG meeting whenever possible but that no formal solicitations for comment from MARC users will be made. When time permits, information will also be published in the *Journal of Library Automation*.

Responses from the Cataloging Code Revision Committee (CCRC) to MARBI were reviewed. The committee still favors having authors' names inverted in contents notes, but recognizes that this is inconsistent with ISBD(G). It is still considering the problem of initial articles in supplied titles.

The committee will also advise the CCRC that placing honorific titles between the surname and first name would cause problems in machine sorting and searching and will require changes in input procedures, programs, and data bases.

The committee approved two changes to the

MARC serials format. The first designates second indicator value "1," formerly used for Titles in Other Languages [see Addendum No. 7 to the serials format] for Variant Generic Titles. The second changes the second indicator in call number and copy number fields to a blank.

James Agenbroad of the Library of Congress MARC Development Office discussed the inclusion of nonroman characters in the MARC and UNIMARC formats and his proposed technique was referred to the subcommittee on character sets.

MARBI and Library of Congress staff will consider spanning techniques for handling records longer than the maximum allowed for a physical record in the MARC communications format. It would be desirable to devise a technique that could be used both for tape distribution and for computer-to-computer transmission. Such a technique is necessary in order to accommodate longer bibliographic records and subject authority records.

The committee agreed that distribution of subject authority records should proceed, but wishes to consider the format further before adopting it formally.

[*Josephine S. Pulsifer*]

RTSD CLASSIFICATION SECTION

The Centennial of the Dewey Decimal Classification was the theme of the program cosponsored by the Resources and Technical Services Division and its Classification Section on Tuesday, July 20.

Phyllis A. Richmond, School of Library Services, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, spoke on "Mr. Dewey's Classification, Mr. Cutter's Catalog and Dr. Hitchcock's Chickens." Mr. Dewey and Mr. Cutter are well known to librarians but not Dr. Hitchcock. A minister who retired to Amherst in 1821, Dr. Hitchcock was especially interested in geology and studied the footprints of dinosaurs. Since they resembled chicken prints, they were called Hitchcock's chickens. The dinosaurs became extinct but the birds had the added advantage of flight and so were able to survive. Versatility and research, through its reinterpretation of the past, are essential for survival. A classification system cannot be made perfect by logic; it needs limitations of language, place, and time. Cataloging is composed of laws reached by consensus and these laws are hindering networks and cooperative cataloging. The standards of the current rules are too high for a catalog that is a finding tool.

There are several schools of thought in making cataloging rules: the mythological user, on whom research is needed; the blank date, wherein the past is discarded and a new start is made; and the branch system, whereby grafts of all kinds are added to the tree. There is little or no research on the catalog and what does exist is in dissertation and non-library journals. Research would put a firm foundation under cataloging and might make library science a discipline. The right way of cataloging cannot be demonstrated without research on the behavorial and social patterns of users and the kinds of citations people use. While librarians argue the rules, the patrons cannot get materials. A moratorium should be declared on rule making so librarians could get to work. Otherwise the rules may suffer the same fate as Dr. Hitchcock's Chickens.

The second part of the program was on The Dewey Decimal Classification Editions 16-19 and Beyond. Richard B. Sealock, executive director, Forest Press, spoke on "DC Outward," an international view on the Dewey Classification System. The first edition of 44 pages was published anonymously. The current edition, consisting of 2,600 pages, is the most widely used classification in the world and is now in 134 countries. Mr. Sealock cited the use of Dewey in Norway as an example. An adapted Norwegian edition was published in 1900 and a third Norwegian edition appeared in 1969, which was a translation of the 17th edition. Foreign opinions are taken into account in preparing new editions of Dewey and translations are geared to the culture of that country. There are Canadian and British representatives on the Dewey Classification Editorial Policy Committee. Now the basis has been laid for an international system of the Dewey Classification controlled by copyright.

DC Inward was the topic of the talk by Benjamin A. Custer, chief, Decimal Classification Division, Library of Congress. The Dewey Classification is superior for certain kinds of machine searching, is adaptable to other cultures, is based on an actual collection, and has responded to the needs of its users—all factors contributing to its long life. The perennial problem is maintaining the integrity of numbers and keeping pace with knowledge. The first 14 editions just grew and had few changes and relocations. The drastic reduction of edition 15 distorted the pattern of the classification. It also included about 1,000 relocations and modernized the language but had a poor reception. The 16th edition relocated numbers based on the tolerability of its users but lacked concern for principles of classification. In the 17th edition, the principle of hierarchy was applied, but the edition was hard to use and had a poor index, while the 18th edition continued the hierarchical principle

and provided more aids, examples, and tables for the user. The 19th edition, to be published in 1979, will include further faceting, cross classification, aids for other countries, and a new schedule for sociology. The introduction will include a new section on how to use Dewey, and will be published separately.

[*Barbara Westby*]

RTSD SS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The Executive Committee of the Serials Section of the Resources and Technical Services Division met on Monday morning, July 19. The chairman, Joseph H. Howard, Library of Congress, introduced the new officers for the coming year: chairman, Elizabeth Greer, Joint University Libraries, Nashville; vice chairman/chairman-elect, Lois Upham, University of Minnesota; secretary, Shere Connan, University of California, San Diego.

LeRoy Ortopan, University of California, Berkeley, chairman of the section's Committee to Study Manually Maintained Serial Records reported that he and his co-workers, Judith Kharbas, University of Rochester, and Mary Sauer, Library of Congress, had completed the first part of their original charge and that their work giving examples of various check-in practices and forms would soon be published. Mr. Ortopan then raised the question of the future investigations of the committee and it was suggested that the scope of the committee might be enlarged to include automated as well as manual serial records and that the committee could then explore both as it moved on from check-in records to matters such as ordering, claiming, and cataloging. After much praise for the committee for the large task it had completed, it was voted to defer the request for a change and enlargement in its charge to a later meeting.

After some fairly routine reports on other matters, the balance of the meeting was given over to Robert Stevens, Library of Congress, who had been invited to report to the group on the progress of the new copyright law which is being considered by Congress at the present time. Mr. Stevens discussed some of the provisions of the proposed law which would be of special interest to serials librarians and, especially, those areas which relate to the photocopying by librarians of articles or other material from periodicals.

[*Dorothy J. Glasby*]

RTSD AUDIOVISUAL COMMITTEE

Pearce Grove, chairman of the RTSD Audiovisual Committee, presented an agenda for discussion by the committee and its meeting on Monday, July 19. It was announced that revisions in a new edition of the Canadian publication entitled *Nonbook Materials: The Organization of Integrated Collections* will not be prepared until the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* has been published. William Quinly described the favorable comments received since the recent publication of the fourth edition of AECT's *Standards for Cataloging Nonprint Materials.* Vivian Schrader, Library of Congress, discussed the implementation of the revised Chapter 12 of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* in the Library of Congress, which has resulted in the recent appearance of cards cataloged under the revised rules. She also discussed the recent drafts of the ISBD for nonbook materials and of revised rules for films and sound recordings, based on the draft ISBD (NBM), all of which were discussed at the ALA conference. Members of the committee expressed concern that the committee has not had an opportunity to contribute in the discussion of Team 22 which is considering these nonprint rules for the RTSD Catalog Code Revision Committee. The committee noted with concern that the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) has not added nonprint materials on a widespread scale, and that many users of OCLC are anxiously awaiting this service.

Robert Frase described his attendance at a recent ISO meeting where cataloging, coding, and statistics for audiovisual materials were considered: it was agreed there that Dorothy Anderson of IFLA would take the lead in developing an international system of medium designators and, ultimately, coding systems. (The committee noted with interest the initial role of some of the committee members in recommending coding for media which served as a springboard for the IFLA assignment.) Mr. Quinly announced that the Consortium of University Film Centers has signed a contract with the R. R. Bowker Company to publish in 1977 a union listing of the holdings of the 30,000 titles of the 50 member universities. He pointed out difficulties in preparing the bibliographic entries such as variant titles on the film, film can, catalogs, etc.

Emery Koltay explained that following a meeting of the International ISBN Agency in May, it was agreed to extend the ISBN for nonprint materials. He explained how the implementation of this decision to assign numbers will be undertaken, beginning with the 16mm film listing of the Consortium of University Film Centers.

Mr. Grove noted his concern that as librarians the American Library Association should be recognizing

the significance of television programs as invaluable educational sources and should be interested in seeing that important programs, such as the Presidential candidate's acceptance speech and the Olympic Games in Montreal, are preserved. [*Vivian L. Schrader*]

LIBRARY RESEARCH ROUND TABLE

At the second meeting of the Library Research Round Table on July 19, Manfred Kochen presented a paper on "Information Systems to Help Plan the Growth of Knowledge." The speaker began by discussing different theories about how knowledge grows. Knowledge, he said, can be considered to grow organically in an unplanned way, in response to social needs, in relation to technological developments, or as a part of the total learning process. At present, knowledge is expanding beyond the ability to control it; although it is not possible to predict how it will grow, it is possible to plan the utilization of knowledge. Librarians and information scientists are needed in this planning effort. The American Library Association, according to the speaker, should make its members aware of the importance of the problem, and libraries should spread this point of view to their users.

Mr. Kochen summarized past developments affecting the effort to plan for the growth of knowledge. Many necessary and powerful tools, such as computers, terminals, software design, and large data bases, are now ready to be used. Mathematical models showing the growth of knowledge have been developed. Information retrieval systems already provide on-line retrieval of bibliographic data and will soon demonstrate the full potential of networks. An awareness of the need to share knowledge is an important step in planning for the growth of knowledge.

The problems scientists face today have become more complex in recent years. The fact that secondary problems are now problems of the first order means that more variables must be considered. In addition, the variables are highly interrelated. The stakes involved in the solution of these problems are much higher than in the past. This set of circumstances means that completely different types of problems exist today while the old barriers still stand in the way. One increasingly important barrier is that man's image of the world changes more slowly than the world he creates.

Efforts by various sectors to plan the growth of knowledge have not been too successful. The Federal Government surveyed the strengths and weaknesses of scientific research in each country and uses this study to determine Government spending in different scientific areas. The study, however, has some defects and so decisions stemming from it are not always good ones. The Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress is a very encouraging aspect of Government effort in this area. In industry, there is a great deal of repetition in scientific research and development efforts. Universities are even more negligent in this respect than industry.

Mr. Kochen said he believes one new idea which could prove beneficial is computer conferencing, a method of exchanging ideas via computer terminals. In this way, many different people across the country can respond to the same issues. Computer conferences could be held nationally to discuss research topics and on a community level to discuss local issues. The American Library Association, the speaker concluded, should encourage research and development of tools to aid the growth of knowledge.

[*Susan Biebel*]

APPENDIX II

REPORT ON THE 69TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIANS Boston, Mass., June 20-24, 1976

CONELL

The Conference of Newer Law Librarians (CONELL) met on Saturday, June 19. Over 200 participants registered for CONELL, and more than one-half of those registered were attending their first American Association of Law Librarians (AALL) convention.

CONELL Chairman Marcia Koslov of the Wisconsin State Library opened the program with a general welcome and a brief description of the day's agenda. The speaker for the morning session was Al Coco of the University of Denver Law Library, vice president/president-elect of the association. Mr. Coco spoke on the relationship of the librarian with those in power in the organization served by the Library, whether court, private firm, or law school. He emphasized involvement, practicality, perspective, firmness, and knowledgeability as the keys to creating both the best library service and the best working environment. Group discussions were then held, organized by type of library represented, using Mr. Coco's presentation as a springboard for discussion.

A luncheon followed the group discussions. Jane Hammond, Villanova University Pulling Law Library and AALL President, spoke briefly, and introduced the officers and members of the Executive Board.

The afternoon session's theme was Participating in AALL. The first speaker on the panel, Meira Pimsleur of Glanville Publishers, Inc., spoke on the history and structure of the association. Erwin C. Surrency of Temple University Law Library described the functions of the Executive Board from a board member's viewpoint. Lorraine A. Kulpa, librarian at General Motors Corp. and newly appointed editor of the *Law Library Journal*, discussed the numerous publications sponsored or published by the association. She provided a detailed history of the two most widely known publications, the *Law Library Journal* and the *Index to Legal Periodicals*. Eileen Murphy, formerly of General Motors, also spoke on the history of the association from the point of view of one closely involved in generating much of it. Finally, Laura Gasaway of the University of Oklahoma Law Library described the purpose and workings of the various committees and urged the participants to consider becoming active members of the committee of their choice. [*Michael E. Gehringer*]

STATE DOCUMENTS WORKSHOP

The workshop convened on Sunday afternoon, June 20. The number of panel members (eight) coupled with the size of the audience and the scheduled two-hour limit, precluded audience participation.

Carol West of the Mississippi College School of Law Library was the moderator. Kamla King of Steptoe and Johnson, formerly of the Connecticut State Library, discussed the problems of state documents acquisition on a demand basis. She described the telephone as her basic acquisition tool, and strongly emphasized the need for locating documents and their publishers. Her primary locating resources now are the April and October "Checklists of Current State, Federal and Canadian Publications" in *Current Publications in Law and Related Fields*, the *U.S. Lawyer's Reference Directory*, and the *AALL Directory*. She listed her major problems as the high cost involved and the delays caused both by the mails and by the need of most Government agencies for prepayment before shipment of orders.

Mina Brees spoke of her experiences at the Texas Legislative Reference Bureau, an independent Texas state agency. The bureau receives all Texas documents under a legislatively authorized depository program, but has other sources for in-state materials, such as gifts by state legislators. Out-of-state materials are acquired either on an exchange basis or through purchase. Some special problems encountered include paying for small price items, where the cost of the administrative mechanics of ordering such items exceeds the cost of the item itself. The bureau attempts either to receive such items free or to accumulate these small orders until purchasing them becomes cost effective.

The bureau has generated its own classification scheme for organizing Texas state documents. Ephemeral out-of-state materials, or materials which rapidly become dated, such as annual reports and compilations of statistics, are kept in a vertical file arranged in a modified Dewey system.

Alfred J. Lewis of the University of California, Davis, also receives many of his state documents automatically. All legislative reports, hearings, agency regulations, and public documents are sent, as published, to the library. Mr. Lewis found that among the most useful tools for identifying needed California documents were the annotations in commercial state codes, the *Sacramento Newsletter*, and *California State Publications*.

Herb Cohen, Information Handling Service (IHS), closed the first panel. He outlined IHS' *State Publications* program, which includes (1) the official state publications of all 50 states, the Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico on microfiche, (2) a quarterly *Checklist of Current Publications*, and (3) a semiannual *Bibliography/Index*. Mr. Cohen emphasized that their goal was not to replace the services rendered by the Library of Congress *Monthly Checklist of State Publications*, but to complement it. IHS will receive most of their documents through a contractual agreement completed with the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago. Their *State Publications* program will exclude all state university press materials, state session laws, and state case law, but will include virtually all else. IHS's *Current State Session Laws* program, however, picks up the complete session laws from 1970 to date on fiche, and includes a hard copy *Subject Index*.

Malinda Allison of Luce, Forward, Hamilton & Scripps, the first speaker on the second panel, described the basic legal materials published by states, their use and importance. She isolated nine basic groups: (1) session laws, (2) administrative codes, (3) attorneys general opinions, (4) reports of law revision commissions, (5) legislative bill services, (6) legislative journals, (7) official advance laws, (8) legislative hearings, and (9) opinions of state administrative agencies. The speaker also discussed other documents published by the state, but less easily classified, that can prove useful; included among these were voter pamphlets, department of corrections manuals, economic profiles of urban areas, and tax records.

Dennis Stone, McGeorge School of Law Library, University of the Pacific, spoke of the problems of selection, cataloging, and arrangement of state government documents collections in a depository library.

Janet Lyons, Illinois State Library, addressed the impact of automated bibliographic data bases on the collection of state government documents. She said that data bases will eliminate the need for all the disparate, non-uniform classification schemes now used. Such bases will also ease the burden on the technical services department since the majority of such documents now require original cataloging. Higher quality cataloging will be available, and state or area-wide networks will be able to pool their resources. Miss Lyons also emphasized most strongly that the key to a good government documents collection is integration. When documents and their keepers become isolated from the rest of the library, the total reference function becomes impaired. Lack of familiarity by the rest of the staff tends to reinforce any physical separation; therefore, documents librarians should educate their general reference librarians through discussion groups, in-service programs, and the like.

Finally, Barbara Nelson, formerly of the Council of State Governments, spoke of her experiences in attempting to organize a workable government documents resource network. She emphasized the ultimate importance of having "a friend in every capital," of developing a network of contact persons knowledgeable about the documents in their states. She also called for the compilation of a directory of key persons, legislative reference services, and the like, as a beginning to this network. She pointed out that while the area of government documents is one that receives little emphasis in both library education and professional activities, state government documents are by far the most neglected segment of the whole.

[*Michael E. Gehringer*]

BUSINESS MEETING I

At the first business meeting on Monday, June 21, Jane L. Hammond opened the meeting with her report on the major events during the past year.

The important voting on amendments to the association's constitution had the result that the plans to divide the association into divisions had been shelved, and that the way for sectionalizing had been opened in the form that groups of members could establish themselves as special interest groups. Proposed bylaws for such special interest groups have been prepared for later consideration.

At the end of her first report, Miss Hammond gave an outline of the work of the association's many committees, a matter which was not subject to discussion at this business meeting.

The following report were accepted unanimously: the report of the treasurer, Eugene M. Wypysky, Hofstra University School of Law Library, who suggested that the yearly fees remain unchanged; the

report of the secretary, Patricia B. Piper, University of California, Davis, Law Library, who submitted a list of life members; the report of the Committee on Elections with respect to voting on the proposed constitutional amendments and to the election of new officers; and the report of the Committee on Memorials.

The discussion of Miss Hammond's report concentrated primarily on the number of members which would be sufficient to establish a special group, and on the extent to which the association itself should subsidize such groups. In its proposed by-laws, the Executive Board had suggested that 15 members should be enough to establish such a special interest group, while a number of the members present at the meeting felt that a minimum of 50 members would be a more realistic requirement.

Marlene C. McGuirl, Library of Congress, a member of the Executive Board, made an announcement regarding the Task Force on Goals, Organization, and Planning at the Library of Congress. She described the very broadly worded request for proposals which the association had received from the Librarian of Congress, Daniel J. Boorstin. The Executive Board will prepare a substantial answer to Dr. Boorstin's letter, but Mrs. McGuirl suggested that the individual members of the association mail their proposals or comments directly to the chairman of the Task Force, John Y. Cole. Forms for this purpose were made available at the registration desk and from any of the employees of the Library of Congress who attended the convention. [*Finn Henriksen*]

THE CONVENTION ON THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN LAW

PANEL I

The first panel of the Convention on the History of American Law with Roy Mersky, librarian of the University of Texas Law School, as moderator was held on Monday morning, June 21. Lance E. Dickson, librarian at Louisiana State University Law Library, described the lawyer's office library from American colonial days to the present. Mr. Dickson pointed out that the earliest record of law books was in 1674 in New York and the inventories of Virginia estates mention collections of law books in 1648, 1697, and 1699. Tracing the evolution of these collections, he described the private law library of James Alexander and Judge William Smith, which included 453 legal treatises in 1769. As private law library collections have grown there has been a trend toward an increased number of lawyers' libraries managed by librarians. In his concluding remarks the speaker described the state of law office libraries today with their ever-growing collections, their perennial problems of lack of space, and their use of the new legal information technology.

The next speaker, Bethany J. Ochal of Orange County (Calif.) Law Library, looked at the history of public law libraries and the matter of public access to legal materials. She listed the New Hampshire State Library, begun before the Revolution, down to the Nebraska State Library formed in 1854 as a territorial library. The evolution of county law libraries beginning in New York in 1806, adopted in Massachusetts in 1815, and in existence in Connecticut in 1856, was described in some detail. Mrs. Ochal concluded her remarks by pointing out that although there are law libraries for use by the public, the layman may not fare too well especially with regard to circulation of legal materials. To support this view, the speaker cited a recent survey which showed that only one of 16 bar association libraries loaned material to laymen and only 25 percent of legislative and state law libraries circulate to laymen.

Vonceil Jones of Texas Southern University Law Library was the third panelist. Her topic was "Bar Association Libraries, 1776-1976." These formal associations began as social groups in the New England Colonies, and in 1802 a Law Library Company was formed in Philadelphia. In 1805, a printed catalog of 249 books in the Philadelphia library was prepared "making that library the first known American law library."

A law library stock company was formed in Detroit in 1838 and occupied quarters in the courthouse. It was purchased by the Detroit College of Law in 1902 for $16,000 and resold to the Bar Association in 1916 for $32,000. In 1870, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York was founded and very quickly began to acquire law books. In 1907, the Denver Bar Association established a law library in the Denver court house.

Miss Jones continued her talk by pointing out that bar libraries today have been overshadowed by law school facilities. A perusal of bar association publications in Mississippi, California, and Texas and in Chicago and New York City for the years 1970 to 1975 revealed very little mention of their libraries or their facilities.

The final panelist of the day, Christine A. Brock, DePaul College of Law Library in Chicago, chose as her topic "History Through the Looking Glass: or, The Web of Our Past is the Network of our Future."

In 1776, the speaker stated, there were no academic law libraries and no accrediting bodies with standards to be achieved; however, she speculated as to what their guidelines might have been. A description of early law-office type law schools followed, from Litchfield in 1784 and William and Mary in 1779 to Harvard in 1817. Between 1830 and 1870, law schools which were affiliated with larger institutions doomed the law-office type school to obsolescence. The transition of the law school library from a private collection to an institutional one was not necessarily an easy process. There were differences of opinion as to whether the law school library should be part of the general library or part of the law school and some law schools attempted to rely on public law library facilities whenever possible. Clearly, however, those schools with separate libraries whose direction and policy were controlled by the law school faculty or dean became the excellent collections, such as those at Yale, Columbia, Cornell, and Harvard.

Law librarians began to become visible in the 1920's and 1930's and were usually nothing more than caretakers. Eventually, those types were replaced by faculty or personnel with legal training, however, as professional library training was not considered necessary. This lack of attention of trained librarians made it inevitable that "uniform standards, systems and practices for operating law libraries would be very slow to emerge."

Professional standards have been formulated and accepted during the last 50 years, a major accomplishment. The speaker then generally described the Association of American Law Schools standards including the 60,000-volume requirement and minimum annual expenditure on books of $60,000.

Her speculation on the future described many radical changes including resources such as magnetic tapes or CRT network access to American, international, comparative, and foreign legal publications.

[Marlene C. McGuirl]

PANEL II

The second panel discussion entitled The Library of Congress and its Influence on Law Librarianship was held on Monday afternoon, June 21. AALL members who took part in the panel discussion included Earl C. Borgeson, associate librarian of the Los Angeles County Law Library as moderator; William D. Murphy, librarian at Kirkland & Ellis, who read a paper on the "History of the Law Library of Congress"; Nancy E. Miller, assistant director of the Ohio State University College of Law Library, who presented a paper entitled "The LC Impact on Law Librarianship"; and Marian G. Gallagher, librarian at the University of Washington Law School, who spoke on "A National Law Library: At LC or Elsewhere."

After a brief introduction by the moderator, the first speaker, Mr. Murphy, gave a general history of the Library of Congress and the creation of a law department by Act of Congress on July 14, 1832. He remarked on the development of the Law Library's collections and its effective service to the U.S. Government, including the Executive Branch and the Supreme Court. Mr. Murphy praised the efforts of the law librarians of Congress along with the rest of the staff from the turn of the century to the present. Commending the Law Library's development of a world-wide program to acquire foreign legal materials, Mr. Murphy stated, "... today the Law Library has a splendid foreign law collection that is unparalleled."

The Law Library's contribution to the library profession dates from the early part of the 20th century. In 1911, the publication of a subject catalog of the English-American treatises was published using the newly developed scheme of subject headings and cross references. Mr. Murphy stated that "this was the first published subject heading list by an American law library" which continued as the basis for law library subject heading files for many years. He also discussed the efforts of the Law Library to catalog the early colonial session laws and compilations of laws along with a complete inventory of the English Year Book collection. Concerning the foreign law collection, Mr. Murphy quoted the 1928 Annual Report of the Library of Congress which reported that "... in the fields of modern international and foreign law the collections of this library compare favorably with those of the best libraries." Mr. Murphy added that "the report then pointed out, and this was significant, that it is not enough for the Law Library to have extraordinary collections. Since it is primarily a legislative library, it must have specialists thoroughly trained in technicalities of the law and legislation of the world if it would meet the practical needs of users. The Librarian defined such specialists as those who know the collections, the languages and the apparatus and know also the problem and language of the inquirer." This concept became a reality in 1942 when the Law Library was organized into law sections. Mr. Murphy went on to describe the changes and reorganization of the Law Library into its present form, observing that the chiefs and staffs are "the great strength of the Law Library.... Each is a scholar, bibliographer, and researcher and an expert

in his area of specialization." Commenting on Dr. Boorstin's statement as he initiated the full review of the Library and its activities, Mr. Murphy ended his presentation by stating that "the new Librarian of Congress has now set out the problems and challenges of the future and I think we can feel sure the Law Library will meet those as well."

The second speaker, Nancy E. Miller, analyzed the relationship between the American Library Association and the Library of Congress. Cooperation between ALA and the Library of Congress dates from the second meeting of ALA, when it decided to recommend the use of Library of Congress cards and cataloging facilities to other libraries. The Library was slow, however, to develop its Class K, forcing academic and other large law libraries to develop their own systems. The speaker discussed the history of Class K and the Library's contribution to its development. She also discussed the development of other substitute systems such as that of Miss Bunyan of the University of Chicago. Miss Miller remarked that a committee of librarians had been inaugurated to work with Library of Congress staff for revising and using cataloging rules. Finally, she made the suggestion that a liaison committee of librarians be organized to work directly with the Library and facilitate the implementation of needed national projects.

The final speaker, Marian Gallagher, began her discussion by reminding participants that in 1954 the American Association of Law Libraries had adopted a resolution asking Congress to enact legislation designating the Library of Congress as the National Library of the United States, but with no result. She went on to emphasize that law librarians must develop a national law library program to define the duties and responsibilities of such an institution before requesting its creation. The call for a national law library is not just a slogan; there is a practical need. At the same time, there is nothing wrong with the present institutions–Law Library of Congress, Harvard Law School Library, University of Michigan Law Library, University of Chicago Law Library, and others. Each is fulfilling its mission.

Miss Gallagher pointed out that the ideal national law library, if it existed, would perform the following functions: all-emcompassing legal collection, bibliographic control, convenient and current information about availability of materials, convenient and prompt delivery of documents by interlibrary loan or facsimile, indexing, abstracting, and translating, research and development, training of personnel, support for constituent libraries in the performance of national functions, and, above all, leadership.

During the speaker's discussion, it was brought out that two areas of Library of Congress need improvement. These include the Library's slowness in devising cataloging rules and its loan service. Lack of proper communication between the Library of Congress and other libraries could be the reason for these deficiencies. Finally, she urged the members of the association to respond fully to the Library of Congress Task Force request for input of ideas and suggestions for improvement.

A question-and-answer period followed Miss Gallagher's presentation. The questions ranged from whether the Library of Congress plans to reclassify all J material into K to a question on the need for sending copies of all the studies made by the Law Library of Congress to other librarians interested in foreign law. [*Zuhair E. Jwaideh*]

BUSINESS MEETING II

The second business meeting opened with a brief discussion of a proposed amendment to the bylaws for special interest groups. Most of the meeting time was spent listening to a guest speaker, Alice Ihrig, a member of the ALA Executive Board, who spoke on the White House Conference on Library and Information Services.

In her general discussion of the conference, Mrs. Ihrig described it as a real assessment of where libraries are and of where they are going. She further believed that President Ford would appoint his members of the Advisory Committee to the conference before the Presidential elections.

The White House Conference and the preconferences at the state level are definitely open to libraries other than public libraries, but it was Mrs. Ihrig's impression that other libraries, and especially law libraries, have been much underrepresented. Representation at the preconferences at the state level should not be disregarded because these preconferences shall assess local, state, and Federal responsibilities. [*Finn Henriksen*]

BICENTENNIAL HISTORY OF AMERICAN LAW PUBLISHING

On Tuesday, June 22, a panel moderated by Arthur A. Charpentier, librarian, Yale Law School, was held on the Bicentennial History of American Law Publishing. Three speakers covered the production, publication, and sale of law books in the United States from historical, current, and future viewpoints. Erwin C. Surrency, librarian, Temple University Law

School, presented a review of the history of American legal publications by tracing the major forms of law materials issued, their production, and the major innovations introduced by American use of English sources. He concluded that Americans both had numerous law books and made great use of these materials. Richard Sloane, Biddle law librarian, University of Pennsylvania Law School, surveyed the major law publishing agencies and made several proposals towards containing the amount of law materials issued, including the merging of law reviews, and keeping only a selective series of older reports in print, and for users to select carefully supplementary material as new material.

Owing to the proliferation of technology for extending legal sources, Mary L. Fisher, law librarian, General Electric Co., reviewed the various forms of microforms, cassettes, and tapes and challenged law librarians to become thoroughly familiar with the new media, its equipment and use.

[*Carleton W. Kenyon*]

NETWORKS AND LAW LIBRARIES

A panel on this topic was held on Tuesday afternoon, June 22, on the campus of Harvard University. Ronald F. Miller, director of the New England Library Information Network (NELINET), Lorraine A. Kulpa, legal staff librarian, General Motors Corp., and Morris L. Cohen, law librarian, Harvard Law School Library, participated.

Mr. Miller provided an overview of library networks currently in operation. He detailed both those features common to all networks and those which distinguish one from another. He dealt extensively with the operation and impact of the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) on the development of library networks, emphasizing its influential role on their structure and organization. It was his opinion that law libraries had made a good beginning in analyzing and assessing the potential for creating a law network. He advised the group, however, to consider cooperative participation in already existing network organizations seriously. Mr. Miller stated that his experience with NELINET indicated that the costs of establishing a separate network would be very high by any standards.

Lorraine Kulpa described the most significant cooperative endeavors initiated among law libraries on regional levels. Most of these efforts have been confined to rather small local areas, and most often have been chapter-sponsored activities. The most prevalent ventures have been cooperative union lists of various resources held in a number of area law libraries. She felt that although the spirit of cooperation is very much alive among law librarians, it remains to be seen whether they can muster the finances and manpower that would be required in the formation of a law network.

The remarks of Morris L. Cohen, the final speaker, consisted of a description of a prototype of a national law network, with particular emphasis on the kinds of services it would provide. He emphasized that the network would attempt to accommodate the needs of all types of law libraries. He also reviewed some of the preliminary study that has been undertaken by a small but representive group of law librarians in an endeavor to assess the essential resources required for forming a law network. Mr. Cohen said he believes that law libraries must act now, whether on their own or through existing network structures, to assure themselves the availability of goods and services needed to sustain their operations.

[*Michael E. Gehringer*]

BUSINESS MEETING III

The last business meeting was held on Wednesday, June 23. After her brief opening remarks, AALL President Hammond introduced the chairmen of the Committees on Exchange and Duplicates and on Education, who presented their annual reports.

The business session then proceeded with the final reading of the proposed By-law: Special Interest Sections to be included as Article VII of the association's constitution. This by-law, consisting of seven provisions—creation, membership, by-laws, funds, meetings, reports, and dissolution, prescribes that the Executive Board may approve the creation of a special interest section upon written petition of a number of voting members, in which the aims of the proposed section are stated. The original text of the proposed document underwent three major amendments in regard to the number of petitioners recommending the creation of the special interest section, its funding, and its dissolution; the final text was adopted by a unanimous vote. The president then informed the membership that petitions for the creation of such sections must be submitted by November 1, with a statement of their aims so that by the close of the 1977 Annual Meeting special interest sections might be established.

The business meeting continued with a report of the Scholarship Committee announcing the names of three students who were granted academic scholarships and with the adoption of a Resolution of

Appreciation to all individuals, institutions, organizations, and publishing houses and companies for their participation and contribution, thus making the 69th Annual Meeting a great success.

The business session was prolonged in order to give to Julius Marke the opportunity to present an interesting report on the proposed copyright revision and on the activities of the joint ALA/AALL Committee on Copyright. He first gave the legislative history of the major issues related to library photocopying and then discussed in great detail the problems of the "fair use" doctrine, aggregate quantity, systematic copying, adequate quantity, and the like. He also submitted several recommendations for changes in the existing language and clauses of the pending legislation. [*Ivan Sipkov*]

SURVEY OF CIVIL LAW INFLUENCES

A Bicentennial Survey of Civil Law Influences on American Legal Development was the topic for four panelists on Wednesday, June 23.

Marta Tarnawsky, foreign law librarian at the University of Pennsylvania Law School, acted as moderator. She opened the discussion by describing the struggle of the newly independent United States to develop its own indigenous legal system. The nation was heavily dependent upon the legal structures of its former colonial powers, and the speaker briefly discussed the strong Dutch and German influence in New York, the Biblical influence in Massachusetts, the French influence in Louisiana, and the Spanish influence in Texas.

Kate Wallach, professor emerita of Louisiana State University, recounted in detail the "French Influence in Louisiana." Her first observations were on the differences in methodology between the civil and common law attorney. The civil lawyer looks first to a codification for his law, then to the related jurisprudence, and only then to learned opinions.

Miss Wallach noted that the present Louisiana codified system developed from Roman law enriched by the French and Spanish influence. In the early evolution of the system, judges relied heavily on original foreign authority and quoted both French and Spanish civil law. Even today, judges and attorneys alike are determined to preserve this civil law heritage. Spanish and French decisions are frequently cited for comparative purposes. French law was particularly important in the development of Louisiana private law, while Spanish law influenced family law principles and the law of succession. The structure of the *Civil Code* is inspired by the systematic arrangement of the Roman *Institutes*. Current developments in the law reveal that Louisiana jurisprudence continues to be a combination of or alternate adoption of French and Spanish doctrines as well as common law concepts.

"German Influences" were described by Jan Stepan, foreign and international law librarian at Harvard Law School. He began his remarks by stating that many early American jurists and scholars were educated in Germany. Official editions of some early state session laws, such as those of Indiana and Pennsylvania, were published in German. It soon became apparent, however, that American judges and attorneys were more oriented to considering cases in a practical sense and less interested in German theoretical or philosophic concepts.

Mr. Stepan pointed out that Oliver Wendell Holmes, one of the greatest American legal scholars, had studied German jurisprudence and was very familiar with the controversy between von Ihering and Savigny. Roscoe Pound, teacher and dean of Harvard Law School, was also strongly influenced by German jurists. His ideas, however, were resisted by many American lawyers, and were met with warnings not to look to imported law. Karl Llewellyn, German by birth and education, made extensive use of comparative law in his contributions to the formation of concepts upon which the Uniform Commercial Code is based. In more modern times, the exchange of ideas between American and German lawyers has been facilitated through the Salzburg Institute of Comparative Law.

Fernando J. Figuerado, associate in comparative law at Columbia Law School, theorized on the Spanish influence on the legal institutions of California and the southwestern United States. The earliest dissemination of Spanish law was done by the legal officers (notaries public) of the Spanish conquering forces. Family law, property law, water law, and civil procedure were the four areas most strongly influenced by the Spanish tradition. Many judges in the West and Southwest were familiar with Spanish legal sources and precedents, and naturally adopted and applied these concepts in their decisions. This merging of Spanish and common law traditions resulted in considerable confusion in some areas, particularly in California. Even today, however, it is not uncommon in litigation to refer to early Spanish and Mexican sources as authority for determining certain legal rights in areas such as land grants and water and mineral rights.

A brief question-and-answer period followed.

[*Rubens Medina*]

THE LAW LIBRARIAN OF 1976

The Condition of the Law Librarian of 1976 was the topic of a well-attanded panel discussion held Wednesday afternoon, June 23, with Jack S. Ellenberger of Covington & Burling, Washington, D.C., serving as moderator. In his introductory remarks, Mr. Ellenberger formulated more closely the problems to be discussed by the three panelists and briefly presented them in the light of historical perspective.

The first panelist, Michael L. Renshawe, librarian, McGill University Faculty of Law, Quebec, Canada, covered the subject of "Compensation and Fringe Benefits," frequently referring to the confidential salary survey he conducted during May. The survey, consisting of 10 questions, was sent to 2,000 association members and was returned by 1,400, a 70 percent response. (A similar survey in 1970 was sent to 1,400 members with 742 replies, or a 54 percent response.)

Mr. Renshawe admitted that his present analysis is still in its preliminary stage since he interpreted only 888 returns, representing 63 percent of all those who responded to the questionnaire. The final results will be made at a later date.

Some highlights of the statistical data may be summed up as follows: Sex: of the respondents, 68 percent are women, 32 percent men. In a breakdown of type of position, 50 percent are employed as a head of a law library (32 percent men, 68 percent women), 15 percent are assistant heads, and the rest are employed as staff personnel. With reference to size of library, 41 percent work in a small library, 22 percent large, and 15 percent over 100,000 volumes (82 percent women in small libraries, 18 percent men). By type of institution, 45 percent are employed in law schools, five percent by bar associations, 21 percent in law firms, six percent in non-law firms, and 23 percent by government. Salaries range from less than $9,000 (eight percent), over $36,000 (one percent), and less than $15,000 (58 percent). Five percent have graduate degrees in library science, 26 percent have law degrees, 17 percent both, nine percent are working on some degree, and 42 percent have faculty status (of whom 68 percent are men and 32 percent are women). Regarding experience as professional law librarians, 36 percent have three or fewer years of service, 26 percent with four to seven years, 12 percent from eight to 10 years, 10 percent from 10 to 15 years, and 16 percent over 15 years of service.

On the basis of his preliminary data and analysis, the speaker concluded that there has been an increase in the number of libraries in law firms by 12 percent; that 54 percent of the law librarians have a formal professional education and that 68 percent of those employed in law libraries are women, but that 88 percent of them receive less than $9,000 in salaries. Although they generally have a better education, they are paid less.

The second panelist, Stanley G. Irvine, law librarian, Kent College of Law, Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, considered the "Problems of Security and Status" from the point of view of what the association and its individual members could and should do to improve the law librarian's job security as well as his image as a professional. Mr. Irvine's analysis emphatically referred to the Code of Job Security and gave various suggestions on how to raise the quality of a law librarian, his status, and his salary. He further stressed the view that because the Code of Job Security in itself is simply a policy statement, the problem remains of how to implement it.

The third panelist, James M. Matarazzo, School of Library Science, Simmons College, covered his topic "Career Development and Mobility," and submitted a series of ideas regarding the efforts of a law librarian to advance to the highest possible rank and salary in an institution located in a city and state most acceptable to him.

Following the panelists' presentations, there was a lively question-and-answer period. [*Ivan Sipkov*]

APPENDIX III

REPORT ON THE INSTITUTE ON AMERICAN LEGAL HISTORY
Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., June 25-27, 1976

The American Association of Law Librarians 1976 Institute on American Legal History was held at the Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass. on June 25-27. Morris Cohen, librarian, Harvard Law School, organized and coordinated the three-day meeting. Over 100 librarians from the United States and Canada attended. The 32 papers presented at the institute will appear in forthcoming issues of the *Law Library Journal.* Many of these papers will have extensive bibliographies which will be of great aid to the librarian confronted with legal history questions.

L. Kinvin Wroth, member of the faculty of the University of Maine Law School, was the keynote speaker and set the tone of the institute. His paper on "Documents of the Colonial Conflict" defined legal history in a very broad context. Mr. Wroth said the legal historian must study the effects law has had on society and, conversely, the effects society has had on the law. To understand the law and society of the American colonial period, the legal historian must study many types of documents–acts and records of colonial legislatures, acts and records of Parliament, and the proceedings of the Privy Council. Even legal documents on the local level are important, and proceedings of town meetings as well as records of local courts must be examined. Mr. Wroth, like many historians, sees colonial charters as especially important to the study of constitutional history. The knowledge of written documents that both provided for and limited the powers of government was surely very influential on the Founding Fathers.

Morton J. Horwitz of the Harvard Law School presented the second paper of the morning. Mr. Horwitz directed his bibliographical essay to the librarian who must help the legal historian. He pointed out that for too long historians have focused their analysis of 19th-century constitutional history almost exclusively on the role of the United States Supreme Court. One should look more closely at a state's constitutional history. Virtually every state altered its constitution three or four times in the 19th century. Librarians should also be aware of the constitutional debates that took place during the years before the Declaration of Independence. Pamphlets, not books, are the main source for the study of this material.

As the participants finished their lunch, George Cunha of the New England Document Conservation Center spoke on "Preservation and Conservation of Historical Materials." Mr. Cunha, a bibliophile of long standing, described the many problems librarians must face in preserving their collections. Heat, light, moisture, pests, and mold are all problems, but the greatest problem of all is people. They pollute. They also steal or damage books. And librarians often accept shoddy workmanship and poor housekeeping. Mr. Cunha felt that librarians must learn to recognize the problems and improve conditions, but more importantly, they must learn what they themselves can do and what must be done by a professional.

The afternoon proceedings began with a panel discussion on the Documentary Sources for the Study of U.S. Supreme Court Litigation. Morton Horwitz again spoke–this time on the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise. He outlined the progress of this proposed 12-volume history of the Supreme Court begun in 1955. Of the three volumes that have appeared so far, Mr. Horwitz has one strong criticism: all three are written by lawyers and tend to be strong on documentation and weak on interpretation.

Erwin C. Surrency, librarian of the Temple University Law School, followed Mr. Horwitz and spoke on "Records and Briefs." A brief is used to document the course of argument a lawyer will take, and the record is a condensed transcript from the lower court and usually only includes that which is controversial. Fortunately, U.S. Supreme Court records are available to most libraries and scholars in the microcard editions. He feels that the records and briefs would prove more useful in the study of such aspects of the law as torts and contracts rather than in the study of constitutional history.

Patricia Evans, research librarian, U.S. Supreme Court Library, spoke next to the Institute on the "Resources in the Supreme Court Library." The Supreme Court Library is the depository of the only complete set of records and briefs from 1832 to the present. Beyond that, the collections are generally not considered to be rare or unusual. Other files and records kept by the Clerk of the Court and the Supreme Court Library make the collections especially helpful to individuals doing biographical and case history research.

The last speaker on the panel was R. Michael McReynolds of the National Archives. Mr. McReynolds emphasized that in the National Archives–a large storehouse of information with over a million cubic feet of records–it is often difficult to find specific information one wants as there are no indexes or catalog cards. The records are kept in the arrangement given them by the agency that created them. The manuscript records and miscellaneous papers of the Supreme Court before 1832 are now in National Archives, but few of these files contain briefs. The *National Archives Guide* is a listing of all the series of records in the collection and should be consulted.

The second panel discussion of the afternoon was on Lawyers' Papers as a Source of Legal History. Participants were Hiller B. Zobel from Boston College Law School who spoke on the 18th century; Alfred Konefsky of the Harvard Law School who spoke on the 19th century; and Jerold S. Auerbach of the Department of History, Wellesley College, who finished the discussion with the 20th century. All of the panelists emphasized that historians must examine all types of personal papers. Attorney-client correspondence, diaries, journals, and lawyers' and judges' court room notes are among the most important. Sometimes these papers are difficult to obtain. They have been lost, stolen, or willfully destroyed by the lawyer or his heirs. Mr. Konefsky and Mr. Auerbach brought out the point that studies of lawyers in the past have centered on the elite, and they proposed that an oral history project be started which would gather information on the legal aid or storefront lawyer, the solo urban lawyer, the rural lawyer, and perhaps even the so-called "ambulance chaser." Ours is a legalistic society, and our descendants will want to know about all phases of legal life.

Friday's proceedings ended with an eight o'clock panel presentation on Library Administration of Historical Materials. Myrtle A. Moody, acquisitions librarian at the Harvard Law School Library, spoke first. She emphasized in her presentation the importance of maintaining good working relationships with bookdealers. She closed with the admonition to be "less afraid of paying a stiff price than in letting a wanted item slip through your fingers."

She was followed by her sister, Margaret Moody, also of the Harvard Law School Library, who talked about "Cataloging of Historical Materials." According to her, librarians should be cognizant of the responsibility that ownership of a rare item entails. Harvard University, aware of its responsibilities to librarians and scholars, describes incunabula and other rare items in great detail. She ended her talk with a discussion of Harvard's rare book automated cataloging which may become the MARC standard for cataloging rare books.

Erika Chadbourn, the third member of the panel, is also a librarian at the Harvard Law School. Listening to her paper on exhibits, institute participants heard that exhibits should be part of the whole system and that they should be based on the taste and interests of the clientele and the ability of the staff. Few people realize the size of undertaking an exhibit may involve. A large display can take 12 to 15 months of preparation and research.

Mr. Surrency, who had participated in an afternoon panel, closed the Friday evening discussion. Aware of the lateness of the hour, he only outlined his paper on "Microforms."

The Saturday proceedings began with "Legal History and the Civil War Period," delivered by Harold M. Hyman of the Department of History at Rice University. Mr. Hyman said he felt that most law libraries were, and are still, poor places for research in the legal history of the Civil War period. Much of the material necessary for such research has not been collected by libraries. In addition, he stated that the discipline of legal history had been dominated by lawyers rather than by historians. Lawyers have failed to see the significance of the Civil War period. It is hoped that things are changing and that more interdisciplinary research is now being done on that period.

Following a mid-morning break, activities recommenced with a panel discussion on Special Sources of American Legal History, moderated by Gerard B. Warden of the Department of History at Yale University. Speaking on "Historic Trials" was Lester Mazor from Hampshire College. Mr. Mazor suggested that law libraries should try to acquire items, such as poetry, folk songs, posters, and newspaper clippings that have some connection with the legal collections although they are not necessarily law materials. This is especially important in an area such as trials. Mr. Mazor was succeeded by Stephen W. Botein of the Harvard University Department of History who read his paper on "Biography in Legal History." Unfortunately, biography, and especially legal biography, is often suspect. Legal biographies have so often tended to be dry and non-interpretive. Mr. Botein introduced a new term to many of his listeners, that is, prosopography, or the description of a person's appearance, character, and career. This, he felt, is the type of biography which must be done in legal history. To do

this requires a wide range of resources much of which one could not expect to be found in a law library. Yet, the law librarian should be willing and able to guide the researcher in the proper direction.

The last speaker was Mr. Horwitz who talked about "Treatise Literature." He felt that the study of treatises is a neglected source of legal history. The treatise was the dominant form of legal writing from 1820 with the appearance of Kent's *Commentaries* through 1920 when Williston published *The Law of Contracts.* He thinks that law librarians should be familiar with the first treatises on a subject and when they were published. Tracing subsequent editions of a treatise and analysing the changes in legal thought each edition displays could be enormously valuable.

At lunch, participants listened to Robert Gordon, State University of New York at Buffalo Law School, expound on "Recent Trends in Legal Historiography." Most interesting were some of the trends he foresaw. Among them are more emphasis on the social influences on law and legal literature, more emphasis on local history, and increased work in the field of comparative legal history.

The afternoon session began with David H. Flaherty, member of the Department of History at the University of Western Ontario, who read his paper on "Early Court Records in Historical Legal Research." Mr. Flaherty stated that local records are still relatively unexploited. By court records, he did not mean court opinions, but rather such things as docket books, minute books, and clerk's files. It is extremely difficult to find out what court records exist as they are housed in terrible condition and once located are poorly, if at all, indexed.

Following Mr. Flaherty's presentation, the institute heard from a panel on Group Roles in American Legal History. The panel leader and moderator was George A. Strait from the Harvard Law School Library. First to speak were Karl Funke and Kirke Kickingbird, both of whom are members of the U.S. American Indian Policy Review Commission. They outlined the history of the often changing legal relationship between the Federal Government and the American Indian. The staff of the commission is preparing a bibliography of resources used by the commission, and they have proposed that all the records and files produced and used by the commission be deposited at the Library of Congress.

Armando Gonzalez, senior legal specialist in the Hispanic Law Division of the Law Library, Library of Congress, was the second speaker. In his paper on "People of Spanish Descent," he attempted to explain the differences between Hispanic and Anglo-American law and the many difficulties Latinos have dealing with the American legal system. Law librarians should be aware of these problems and should strive to serve the people of the Spanish speaking community who constitute nearly 10 percent of the United States population.

Laura Rasmussen, a lawyer currently serving with the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination, followed Mr. Gonzalez. A strong advocate of the Equal Rights Amendment, she spoke about the historic struggle of women against discrimination in this country. Today, because of legislation and court rulings, women have made significant steps in achieving equality, but legislation is subject to repeal and court actions to reversal. She said that ERA is necessary to guarantee equal rights for women and that the struggle for passage of ERA is far from being won as many powerful interests are allied against it.

The final speaker on the group roles panel was C. Clyde Ferguson of the Harvard Law School who covered "Black People and American Legal History." He stressed the central role that blacks have played in our legal system. This role has often been a passive one, but yet important—witness the struggle between the states and the Federal Government in recent years, the slavery question of the 19th century, or the fear of black violence which for many years was a part of American culture. Legal historians have traditionally ignored blacks. Mr. Ferguson also briefly gave an account of the legal biography of some early black lawyers, such as Prince Hall, Macon B. Allen, and John S. Rock. Questions directed to the panelists concluded the Saturday session.

On Sunday, June 27, the institute began its final day with a panel discussion on Government Litigation Files as a Source of Legal History. Allen Weinstein, a faculty member in the Department of History at Smith College, was the first speaker. For the past few years, he has been working with the Federal Government files on Alger Hiss and Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and knows first hand the many problems inherent in dealing with the Freedom of Information Act and its compliance by various Government agencies. The cost can be prohibitive and the files themselves are immense and seldom adequately indexed. Mr. Weinstein advocates that law libraries volunteer to act as clearinghouses and depositories for the files that have been obtained. The work already done should not be lost to subsequent users. Peter H. Irons, Harvard University Law School, has also had considerable experience dealing with obtaining

agency files under the Freedom of Information Act. One important fact to keep in mind, he says, is that the government by its very nature is secretive and is often loathe to relinquish information. It is expensive and difficult to obtain all the files a researcher requests and in many cases might eventually require the intervention of the courts.

Mark Lynch, an attorney on the staff of Ralph Nader's organization, the Freedom of Information Clearing House, who followed Mr. Irons, gently chastised his audience. In the fight for the passage of the 1974 amendment to the Freedom of Information Act, professional organizations such as AALL gave no active support. He feels that their support is important if the battle is to continue.

The final session of the institute began on Sunday afternoon. Entitled Bibliographic Control and Guides to Historical Sources, it was begun by Betty Taylor, librarian, University of Florida Law Library, who presented her paper "Law Library Catalogs." Although book catalogs are a very old aspect of librarianship, the first law library book catalog did not appear in the United States until the early 19th century. Throughout the 19th century and the early 20th century, a large number of catalogs were produced, but in recent years, very few have appeared. This is primarily because of the great cost and time involved in producing them. They are also immediately out of date upon publication. She expressed the belief, however, that modern computer technology will permit cheaper and more convenient production of book catalogs in the future.

Meira G. Pimsleur, formerly with the Columbia Law School Library, was scheduled to speak on "Checklist of Serials," but unfortunately was unable to attend. Her paper on bibliography was read by Roy Mersky, librarian, University of Texas Law School.

The final two speakers, Balfour J. Halevy of the York University Law School and Morris Cohen, are presently working on a Bibliography of Early American Law. According to Mr. Balfour and Mr. Cohen, this bibliography, from the beginning of American law to 1860, consists of nearly 16,000 monographic entries culled from various law library catalogs and standard bibliographies. The completion date is scheduled for 1979; the compilers are now in the process of physically examining each entry. When completed, the bibliography will be a valuable research tool for legal historians and law librarians.

The 1976 AALL Institute on American Legal History closed with a final luncheon served on the grounds of the Harvard Law School.

[*Larry M. Boyer*]